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REVIEWS

Introduction to the Science of Society. By ROBERT E. PARK and ERNEST W. BURGESS. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1921. Pp. xxi+1040. \$4.50.

This handsome, wieldy volume will prove a godsend to teachers of sociology. It is not a single-man treatise but a collection of 180 excerpts, properly adapted, from the leading builders of sociology. The available texts have not been drawn upon, the idea being rather to assemble materials from the less accessible literature of the science.

After a readable introductory chapter, "Sociology and the Social Sciences," the subject is developed under the heads: "Human Nature," "Society and the Group," "Isolation," "Social Contacts," "Social Interaction," "Social Forces," "Competition," "Conflict," "Accommodation," "Assimilation," "Social Control," "Collective Behavior," and "Progress." In each chapter the materials presented are prefaced by an "Introduction" and followed by "Investigation and Problems," after which comes "Selected Bibliography," "Topics for Written Themes," and "Questions for Discussion." The 140 selected bibliographies contain 1766 references and direct the student to the best books and articles in English, French, and German. No light, ephemeral stuff is included. The close mesh of the net that has been drawn through the immense field of literature may be judged from the fact that the name index contains reference to 1400 persons, most of them authors.

To the fourteen chapters are appended 230 "Topics for Written Themes" and 574 "Questions for Discussion." If only half of these should prove to be really good, how thankful the teacher of sociology ought to be!

Excellent judgment has been shown in selecting the materials. Not one of the excerpts has been inserted which has not a good right to be there. There are scores of admirable passages which many teachers will see for the first time. Particular pains must have been taken to exclude material that is labored, cranky, and speculative. On the other hand, vivid, colorful materials have been gleaned from a wide field, e.g., "Plant Communities," "Ant Society," "Feral Men," "Village Life in

America in the 50's," "Animal Rivalry," "Passages from the Journal of a West India Slave Owner," "Memories of an Old Servant," "The Klondike Rush," "The Woman's Crusade." Never before have such sociological riches been brought between the covers of a single volume. The book is a library in itself.

The materials are grouped, placed, and led up to with such skill that despite their various origins, no confusion is left in the reader's mind. The problems are logically analyzed and the distinctions clearly drawn. One of the features to be grateful for is a careful presentation of the history and development of social ideas and doctrines.

One is thankful for the chapter on "Isolation" which breaks new ground. On the other hand one finds nothing in the book on exploitation, on professions, on social structure, and little on organization or government. One marks such slips as "Veblin," "Stoddard Lothrop." The reviewer must also say that his *Social Control* appeared in 1901, not 1906.

This ripe and scholarly volume is the last word of perfection in source books for the classroom, and no teacher of sociology can afford to be without it. No doubt it will contribute much to the expansion of social studies in our colleges.

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Einführung in die Sozialpolitik. DR. LEOPOLD VON WIESE, ord.

Professor der wirtschaftlichen Staatswissenschaften und der Soziologie an der Universität Köln. Zweite, neubearbeitete, vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig: G. A. Gloeckner, 1921. Pp. 296.

For a long time to come the label "made in Germany" will be a red rag to the Yankee bull. This fact, however, will not redound to the indiscriminate credit of the bull. It remains true, as it was before the war, and even in certain respects during the war, that if Americans knew how to observe and how to draw just conclusions from their observations, they might learn more to their advantage from the Germans than from any other people on earth. This would not commit Americans to approval of the Germans, to adoption of their ways of thinking, or to imitation of their methods. It would merely involve recognition that the Germans have become conscious of certain group needs of which we are less than semiconscious; that the Germans have adopted group attitudes toward these needs, while we have not passed beyond occasional, detached and sporadic enterprises; that the Germans have